

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE COUNTERS.

They Will Try to Push South Carolina at the Seven-by-Eight Point.

When the House Filibusters Will Show Their Strength.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 11:35.—There will be very little of interest here today outside of the proceedings of the Electoral Tribunal.

THE NICHOLLS GOVERNMENT.

The House Falls to Give a Two-Thirds Vote Recognizing It.

No Significance Attached to the Vote.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In the House today Mr. Gustave Schleicher, of Texas, moved a suspension of the rules and offered a resolution that Congress recognize the Nicholls and Hampton governments in Louisiana and South Carolina.

Considerable surprise was exhibited at this vote at first, as enough Republicans had promised to support such a resolution to carry it.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

The Republicans Explain Their Vote On the Resolution Recognizing the Nicholls Government.

Their Explanation Deemed Sufficient by Those Who are Caring for the Interests of Louisiana.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The vote in the House today on the Louisiana resolution surprised some of those who had been led to believe that a strong faction of Republicans was in favor of recognizing Nicholls and Hampton.

THE CAPITAL.

Prominent Northern Republicans Favorably Disposed Toward the South.

Some Democrats Attempting to Throw the Responsibility for Failure on Mr. Tilden.

Gov. Penn's Arrival in Washington.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Your article in Saturday's Democrat on the necessity of the South making new alliances, and abandoning those affiliations which bring with them no support or support in return for what you give, has had powerful effect here in strengthening the hands of those Republicans who are trying to secure a fair play for your people.

Charles Foster, Stanley Matthews and Mr. Everts all commended your article in the highest terms, and one of them enclosed it in a letter to Mr. Hayes, which will reach him just before he sets out for Washington.

There is a growing disposition here among Democrats to place much of the responsibility for the errors of the last three months upon the shoulders of Mr. Tilden himself.

day, but he has already rendered good service to your cause. He makes a very good impression upon the men who will control affairs for the next four years, and his efforts will probably prove to be of great advantage to the interests of your State.

A RADICAL SENSATION.

The So-Called War in Iberia Parish.

No Disturbance Save by a Lot of Drunken Negroes, and Nobody Hurt.

Growing apparently disgusted with the status quo and the unpromising prospects for his government, Packard yesterday supplemented the story of his assassination with a war of races in New Iberia parish.

The following dispatch from Mr. Onesime Delahoussaye, Jr., one of Kellogg's office-holders, was sent by Packard to Gen. Augur:

"NEW IBERIA, La., Feb. 26.—His Excellency N. B. Packard, Governor, State House, New Orleans: Collision took place between whites and blacks yesterday, at Jeannerette's; both parties under arms. A few soldiers to keep the peace might prevent a great deal of bloodshed. Great excitement prevails. O. DELAHOUSAYE, JR."

And a detail of troops from the garrison at St. Martinville was demanded to march on Iberia and put an end to the reported war.

This fact was at once communicated to Gov. Nicholls, who immediately investigated the matter, and telegraphed to New Iberia for the true circumstances of the case. The following was the reply from one of the leading citizens of that town:

"NEW IBERIA, Feb. 27.

"On Saturday a negro man forced a negro child on the road to deliver him three or four dollars, which had just been paid him by L. Grevenberg. The boy followed the man to Jeannerette, and made complaint, whereupon a white man, J. Drulhet, made the man return the money. On Sunday, one of the negro leaders here, Clem by name, became very boisterous, abusing the white man referred to for his conduct. This resulted in his being knocked down, in a scuffle in which three or four negroes were struck. These went off, and, after a while, returning about a dozen strong, on horseback, rode down the street very quietly and then back up the street again, where, as usual on Sundays, there was quite a number of people promenading. Just as these negroes passed a group of white persons quietly standing in the street, without saying a word, they suddenly turned in their saddles and opened fire on them with their pistols, at the same time putting spurs to their horses and dashing at full speed up the street and out of town, firing promiscuously at the whites as they ran. They were followed by a few white citizens at the time. Thereupon reports were brought to the town people that the negroes were massing in Cypremort to attack the town. In consequence, the white people in the vicinity of the place turned out for self-protection. A number of citizens of this place (New Iberia) learning of this, last evening, went to Jeannerette at 9 p. m.; they found the people there on guard, but all fear of a conflict had vanished, as it had been reported that the negro clubs had refused to back up the negroes in question. While there, one of the negroes implicated in the shooting of Sunday, who had been captured some miles back of the town, was brought to Jeannerette, and there shipped by the mail-boat to New Iberia, and turned over to the authorities. He is now in jail there. Nobody, fortunately, has been hurt in the affair. Should others of the negroes be captured, they will be turned over to the authorities. Exaggerated stories are doubtless being dispatched, but the above statement is true; others are exaggerated and false. B."

Such is the plain, unexaggerated story of Packard's Iberia War of Races. The radicals endeavored to make some political capital out of the affair. One of them went up to New Iberia and returned with an officer of the United States army and a squad of soldiers as far as New Iberia. When they arrived there, however, and learned the true circumstances of the case, and that all trouble was at an end, the officer declined to go any further, and returned at once to St. Martinville.

Jeannerette, the place where the firing took place, is a small French settlement in Iberia parish, on Bayou Teche, about twelve miles this side of New Iberia.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Supreme Court to Pass on the Rival Governments.

COLEMBIA, Feb. 27.—The Supreme Court room is densely packed this morning, in anticipation of a decision in the Tilda Morris habeas corpus case, upon which hangs the question of the Governorship.

At 11 o'clock Justices Willard and Wright, the latter colored, came in, and the former announced that the court would take a recess until 1 p. m. for consultation. The crowd then dispersed.

A strong guard of negro special constables is stationed around the hall in front of the Justices' consulting room. A deep and subdued excitement prevails.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Counting the Vote of South Carolina for Hayes.

Angry Debates and Hot Words in the Secret Session.

Payne's and Abbott's Complimentary Allusions to Justice Bradley and Miller.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The vote of the Commission on South Carolina was taken at five minutes past 7 o'clock tonight. It was the old, old story of 8 to 7, that Rutherford needed the votes of South Carolina and must have them.

The secret session of the Commission was productive of some splay colloquies and some hard hits by Abbott and Payne at Bradley and Miller. After Edwards had opened the services with a few remarks, and Hunt had made a short speech, Bradley rose with another long, ponderous written opinion against the Democratic offer of proof that there was such indirect use of troops and so much coercion of black voters to compel them to vote for Hayes, that the election was in no sense a free and fair one.

Bradley advanced the broad and monstrous proposition that even if the whole army of the United States had been employed, the Commission could not hear evidence of the fact or consider it.

Abbott thereupon caustically inquired if he meant to hold that if a President, wanting a third term, should use the whole army to carry a needed State, the fact could not be inquired into or considered?

It was a poser for Bradley. He just stuck doggedly to his original proposition. Then he essayed to treat with contempt the objection to the form of certificate, which objection was that the certificate merely recited that the Electoral College of South Carolina had voted for Hayes and Wheeler, without specifying that the said vote was by ballot, or how the vote stood. Bradley remarked that it was to be presumed that the requirements of the constitution had been complied with; the case did not, he thought, admit of any argument at all.

This excited Abbott's indignation, and when he rose to reply he began by remarking that he did not propose to be denied his right to discuss the question by Bradley's very ill-considered remark. He thereupon proceeded to discuss very vigorously, very sarcastically and very eloquently Bradley's assumption.

For his part, he said, judging by what he knew of the methods of the Republican party in South Carolina, and what he knew of some of the men who composed the Electoral College, the presumption was decidedly that they had paid no attention to the constitution at all. He doubted, in fact, very much, if some of them had ever read any of that instrument.

Bradley wriggled about and looked very uncomfortable under Abbott's plain words, but of course stuck to his vote. Bayard and Kernan then spoke briefly, and Morton closed with his usual partisan harangue.

Some difficulty was experienced in concocting a report which would fit even the elastic consciences of the subservient eight, but at last Miller began to read an elaborate argument which purported to be such a report.

Payne blandly suggested that Justice Miller was arguing the case rather than giving concise reasons for the vote. Miller replied tartly that he did not know that it made much difference to his friends in this city. Mrs. Jennie S. Ridd was the medium through whom this message from the other world was given, but unfortunately neither the style nor the language is anything like poor Dan's, and his lack of memory concerning the date of his nativity will, to say the least, call for more substantial proofs of identity before the spirit can pass muster in New Orleans.

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I was born in London, England, about the year 1830, in the month of August. I have resided in New Orleans about thirty-five years. I have oftentimes heard of this thing, and had considerable curiosity about it, with but very little knowledge; yet I am free to say that I consider it the greatest privilege of my life that I can demonstrate fully that I, Major Daniel Scully, still live; and if there is anybody that would be glad to hear from me, I trust they will put me in a way to show me how I can continue to live with them. I am anxious to take hold of some of the old friends again. I really want to greet them.—[Banner of Light (Boston), Feb. 10.]

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FROM THE OTHER WORLD.

The following extract from the Banner of Light, the organ of Spiritualists in Boston, purports to be a communication from the departed spirit of Major Daniel Scully, whose memory is still green with the hearts of his many friends in this city.

Mrs. Jennie S. Ridd was the medium through whom this message from the other world was given, but unfortunately neither the style nor the language is anything like poor Dan's, and his lack of memory concerning the date of his nativity will, to say the least, call for more substantial proofs of identity before the spirit can pass muster in New Orleans.

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